

HOW DO I GET INLAND OR TO HIGH GROUND?

Car evacuation may not be possible if an earthquake has damaged roads and power lines and resulted in significant debris on the roadway. If this is the case, do not try to follow the evacuation routes out of the area in a vehicle. Evacuate on foot directly to the nearest high ground. Avoid river bottoms, bridges, lakes and wetlands, which are prone to flooding and sliding during aftershocks.

WHAT SHOULD I HAVE IN MY EMERGENCY KIT?

You should prepare an emergency kit with a three-day supply of necessary items for each member of your family. The kit should be adapted to your needs, but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have it ready to go for immediate evacuation. Possible supplies include:

- Maps showing safe routes to high ground
- Non-perishable food and cooking and eating utensils, including a manual can opener
- Bottled water and a water purification kit
- First-aid kit and prescriptions
- Plastic bags for water storage and waste
- Dental and personal hygiene items
- Sturdy shoes, clothes, sleeping bag, tent
- Portable radio, headlamp/flashlight, and extra batteries
- Pocket knife, whistle, matches, duct tape, and rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves

WHERE CAN I STAY UNTIL THIS IS OVER?

Tribal emergency management has tried to designate safe assembly areas within a reasonable distance for foot traffic. If you are at risk from a tsunami, but do not have an “official” assembly area close by, you are urged to develop a neighborhood evacuation site. The site should be outside the tsunami hazard area, easy to get to, and capable of accommodating the number of people expected.

After the immediate danger is past and if there is damage to the degree that you cannot return home, you should then attempt to reach a designated assembly area. Since this may not be possible, it is a good idea to inform the Tribal Emergency Manager of the location of your neighborhood evacuation site.

WHAT DO THE EVACUATION SIGNS MEAN?

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to guide coastal residents and visitors to safer locations when car evacuation is possible. Evacuation signs have been placed along the main roads to direct motorists to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one way to reach safer areas. These routes are marked with multiple signs showing additional options for evacuation.

WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

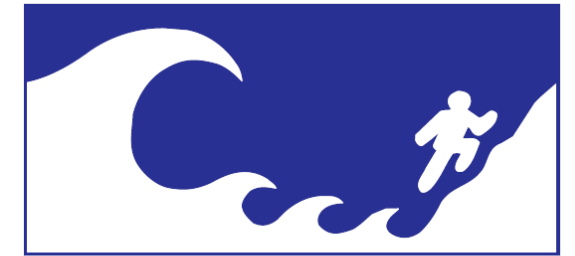
THE QUINULT INDIAN NATION
EMERGENCY MANAGER
807 FIFTH AVE.
TAHOLAH, WA 98587
360-276-8215

WHEN YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:

There is a good chance that the earthquake is a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake, and if it is, then a tsunami wave may be approaching the coastline and headed for Point Grenville.

- First: protect yourself and children with you — drop, cover, hold until the earthquake is over.
- Grab your three-day emergency kit (if it is ready),
- Move quickly inland to high ground and away from low-lying coastal areas
- Evacuate on foot if you can and head to the Assembly Area because of potential road damage and traffic jams
- **Do not wait for an official warning**
- **Do not pack or delay**
- **Do not return to the shore to watch**
- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts
- Be alert for aftershocks
- Do not return to the beach or river shores

This pamphlet was produced by the Quinault Indian Nation using information collected and distributed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, Emergency Planning Consultants from Kamiak Ridge, LLC, and other sources.



TSUNAMI!



Evacuation Guide

For Taholah Ocean Tracts & Point Grenville on the Quinault Indian Reservation

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI?

A tsunami is a series of large waves most commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage where they come ashore.

Research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Washington coast on a regular basis for hundreds of years. They can occur at any time of the day or night, under any and all weather conditions, and in all seasons. Beaches open to the ocean, bay entrances, tidal flats, and coastal rivers are especially vulnerable to tsunamis.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A 'DISTANT' AND A 'LOCAL' TSUNAMI?

A tsunami generated by a distant earthquake (such as from Alaska or Chile), may not reach the Quinault coastline for several hours, giving emergency response personnel time to issue a warning and coordinate evacuations.

When a tsunami is generated by a strong offshore earthquake in the area called the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), its first waves **may reach the Quinault coastline just minutes** after the ground stops shaking. Feeling an earthquake could be your only warning!

These LOCAL tsunamis can hit the coastline sooner and stronger than DISTANT tsunami. It is the Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquakes that pose the greatest threat to the Quinault coastline because the Subduction Zone is only 80 miles from the Quinault coastline and runs parallel to the coastline.

ROAD SAFETY!

SR109, other local roads, and bridges may become unstable following a severe earthquake and subsequent tsunami waves. It is recommended that you do not rely on road stability to make a quick escape to safety. Walk to higher ground.

HOW DO I KNOW WHEN TO EVACUATE?

If you feel the ground shake, evacuate inland or to high ground immediately!

A wave as high as 18 feet could reach the Quinault Indian Reservation, and the shorelines of Point Grenville within 20 minutes of the quake. The first wave is often not the largest; successive waves may be spaced many minutes apart and continue to arrive for 8 hours or more. Return home only after emergency officials say it is safe to return.

Isolated areas may not receive official warnings of distant tsunamis. If you notice a sudden drop or rise in sea level, move to high ground or inland immediately.

WHERE DO I EVACUATE TO?

The map to the right shows tsunami hazard areas (hot colors) and areas of higher ground (aerial photograph).

Go to the nearest high ground—at least 50 feet above sea level, if possible. If you are on the beach and unable to get to high ground, go inland as far as you can.

If you are in the northern areas of Point Grenville, evacuate to the **QDNR facility along SR109** (follow the signs) and locate the Disaster Recovery Center / Assembly Area where staff will coordinate further actions. If you are in the Taholah Ocean Tracts Community, go to the **water tower** and coordinate with your neighbors. Do not try to access SR109 as much of this route is within the tsunami inundation zone and not safe during the event.



Although this Evacuation Guide has been prepared for a tsunami risk, the Assembly Area should be used for most evacuation events. When possible, you will be notified of any changes to this preferred location.

